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tery and typhoid fever in the country districts, the result of the late storm.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JAS. SANDERSON, *Clerk, Quarantine Board,*
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official reports for the weeks ended 16th and 23d of September.

There were, during the week from the 10th to the 16th of September, 234 deaths from all causes, an increase of 37 as compared with the foregoing week; 12 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 8; 2 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, none before; no death from whooping cough, 1 death before; 3 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 2, and 54 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 18.

During the week ended September 23, there were 225 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 9, as compared with the foregoing week; 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 3 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 4 deaths from smallpox, none before; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 1 death from whooping cough, none before; 2 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 38 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 16. * * *

Information.—The continuance of the rain has improved the sanitary state in the city of Rio de Janeiro, as may be seen by the above-mentioned figures. Yellow fever prevails only on a moderate scale. There have been some cases of smallpox, but for the most part of a benignant character.

From the state of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of July. The total number of deaths was 2,569, a decrease of 945, as compared with the month of June. From tuberculosis there died 148 persons, a decrease of 13, and from malarial fevers, 75 persons, a decrease of 31.

From typhoid fever there died 25 persons, of whom 5 were in the capital.

From yellow fever there occurred 25 deaths at Santos, a decrease of 39, 4 cases at the city of Sao Paulo, a decrease of 2, 1 at Campinas, and 3 at Jahu. The city of Sao Carlos de Pinhal, which suffered very much before, was in that month perfectly free from that disease.

From smallpox there died 65 persons at Sao Paulo, 2 at Santos, 1 at Sorocaba, 2 at Bragança, and 1 at Santo Amaro. Of these 65 deaths at Sao Paulo, 54 persons died in the isolation hospital, and the rest at their private homes. In the isolation hospital there were treated 133 smallpox patients.

In regard to other infectious diseases there were in the state of Sao Paulo 10 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 32 deaths from whooping cough, 9 deaths from erysipelas, 25 deaths from dysentery, of which 9 deaths were at the capital, and 6 deaths of lepra.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: September 20, bark *Brilliant*, Norwegian, for Ship Island. September 21, steamship *Buffon*, British,

for New York. September 22, bark *Odd*, Norwegian, for Pascagoula. September 27, bark *Duo Fratelli*, Italian, for Pensacola; steamship *Janeta*, British, for St. Lucia. September 28, steamship *Florence*, British, for St. Lucia. September 30, steamship *Biela*, British, for New York. October 1, steamship *Kelvindale*, British, for Galveston; schooner *Canada*, British, for Norfolk; bark *Dom Pedro II*, American, for Baltimore. October 3, steamship *Horraz*, British, for New Orleans; steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, November 4, 1898.

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, November 3, is respectfully submitted:

Yellow fever.—There were 6 deaths from yellow fever during the week; 4 occurred among the Spanish troops, 1 in a civil hospital, and the other occurred at No. 70 Oficios street, which is near the harbor. Apparently the disease is slowly declining, still the atmospheric and other conditions favorable to the spread of the disease are all present. For four days a northeast gale has prevailed, and as a result the temperature has been considerably lowered.

Malarial fevers.—There is a decided decrease in the number of deaths from the different forms of malarial fevers. Last week there were 94 deaths from these fevers, while this week there were 60 deaths. Americans seem to be predisposed to the remittent form, but so far as my observation goes (7 cases) it is mild in type, and yields in nearly every instance to quinine. I see no difference between the fevers in these few cases and those to be found in the Southern States.

There is absolutely no difficulty in differentiating them from yellow fever, yet some persons who have suffered from an attack are being given certificates of immunity to yellow fever.

The deaths from all causes are decreasing, the mortality for the present week being lower than any week since September.

The rainfall during the week has been excessive. Incidentally it may be stated that the rainfall for October was over 13 inches.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality of the city of Habana for the week ended Thursday, November 3, 1898.

Cause of death.	Total.
Yellow fever	6
Enteric fever	34
Malarial fever	60
Pernicious fever	26
Smallpox	0
Enteritis	70
Dysentery	38
Tuberculosis	52
Pneumonia	5
Diphtheria	1
Hydrophobia	1
Inanition	2
Deaths from all causes	491
Deaths in military hospitals from yellow fever	4
Deaths in civil hospitals from yellow fever	1
Deaths in the city from yellow fever	1
Annual ratio per 1,000	122.15